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IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1, 7, 15 and 22 to read as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A photoluminescence quenching device comprising a chemical compound, comprising:

an electron donor group at one end of the chemical compound;

an electron acceptor group at the other end of the chemical compound; and

a conjugated bridging element, said electron donor group and said electron acceptor group linked to each other via said conjugated bridging element,

wherein said chemical compound has a readily displaceable electron, a dipole character is present only in the excited state, and said chemical compound is capable of emitting photoluminescent radiation, and the photoluminescent quenching device generates photoluminescent light by using exterior light and is capable of auto-emitting photoluminescent light when light is sparse or absent.

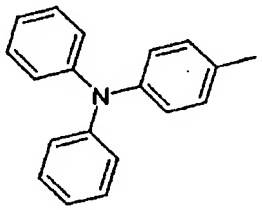
2. (Canceled)

3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 1, wherein the electron donor group is selected from the group consisting of carbazole, thiophene, and oligomers thereof.

5. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 1, wherein the electron donor group is selected from the group consisting of compounds of formulas 1a through 1d, thiophene, and oligomers thereof:

[Formula 1a]



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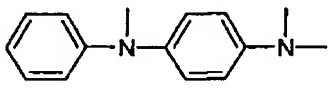
[Formula 1b]



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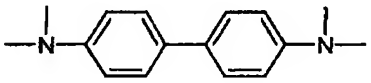
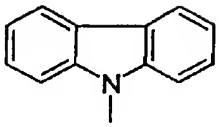
[Formula 1c]



, and

[Formula 1d]

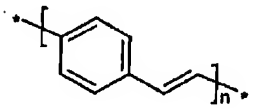


6. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 1, wherein the conjugated bridging element has a π-conjugated carbon bond.

7. (Currently Amended) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 6, wherein the π-conjugated carbon bond is included in an organic polymer with a chemical basic structure selected from the group consisting of a phenylenevinylene moiety in the form of a monomer, an oligomer, a polymer and a substituted product thereof, a phenylene moiety in the form of a monomer, an oligomer, a polymer and a substituted product thereof, a fluorene moiety in the form of a monomer, an oligomer, a polymer and a substituted product thereof, a vinylene moiety in the form of a monomer, an oligomer, a polymer and a substituted product thereof, a ~~ethinylene~~ an ethynylene moiety in the form of a monomer, an oligomer, a polymer and a substituted product thereof, an anthranylene moiety in the form of a monomer, an oligomer, a polymer and a substituted product thereof, a naphthylene moiety in the form of a monomer, an oligomer, a polymer and a substituted product thereof.

8. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 6, wherein the conjugated bridging element is selected from the group consisting of formulas 2a through 2g:

[Formula 2a]

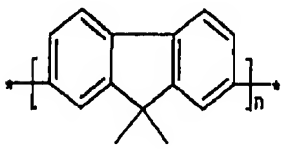


wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 20,

[Formula 2b]

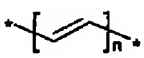
wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 20,

[Formula 2c]



wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 20,

[Formula 2d]

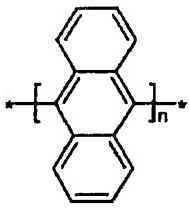


wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 20,

[Formula 2e]

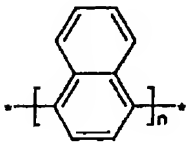
wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 20,

[Formula 2f]



wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 20, and

[Formula 2g]



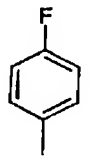
wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 20.

9. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 1, wherein the electron acceptor group is selected from the group consisting of monosubstituted phenyl, disubstituted phenyl, trisubstituted phenyl, imide and anhydride of aromatic polycarboxylic acid, oxazole, and a fused cyclic system.

10. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 9, wherein the electron acceptor group has a chemical basic structure selected from the group consisting of a fluorine-substituted phenyl group, a nitro-substituted phenyl group, a cyano-substituted phenyl group, imide and anhydride of perylenetetracarboxylic acid and a substituted compound thereof, imide and anhydride of naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid and a substituted compound thereof, oxadiazole and a substituted compound thereof, oxazole and a substituted compound thereof, and a fluorenylidene moiety and a substituted compound thereof.

11. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 9, wherein the electron acceptor group is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds of formulas 3a through 3m:

[Formula 3a] [Formula 3b] [Formula 3c]



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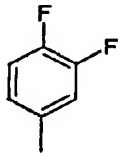

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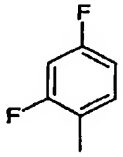

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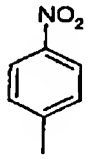
[Formula 3d] [Formula 3e]



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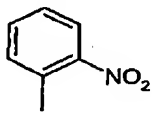

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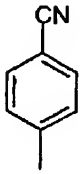
[Formula 3f] [Formula 3g] [Formula 3h]



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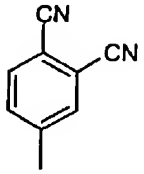

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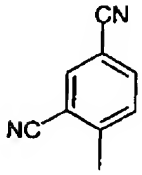

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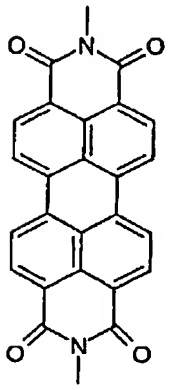
[Formula 3i]



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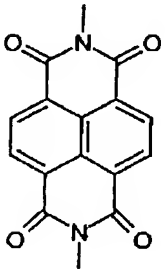
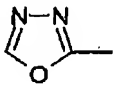
[Formula 3j]



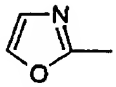
,

[Formula 3k]



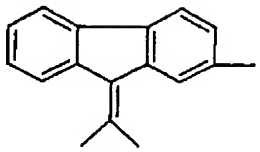
,

16 [Formula 3l]



17 , and

18 [Formula 3m]



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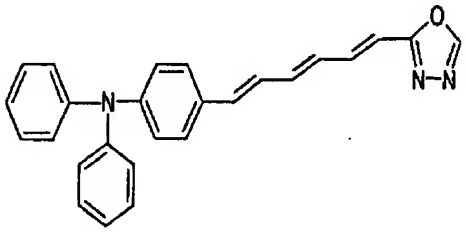
1 12. (Previously Presented) A compound, selected from the group consisting of the

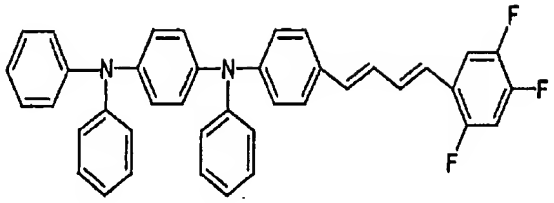
2 following compounds of formulas 4a through 4c:

3 [Formula 4a]



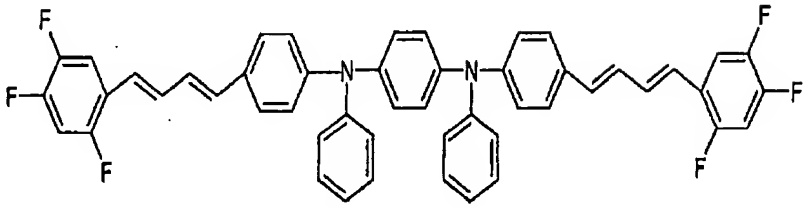
4 ,

[Formula 4b]



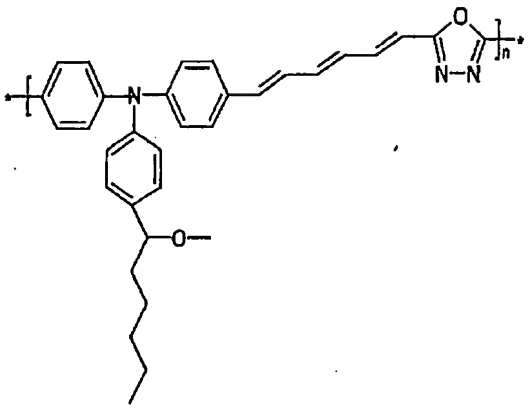
, and

[Formula 4c]



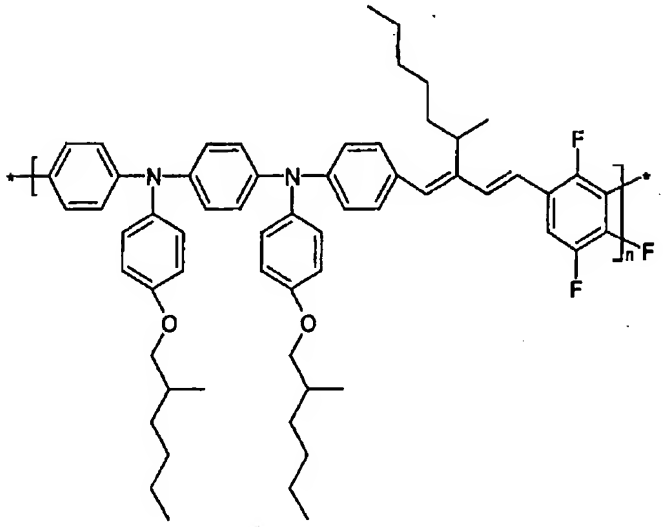
13. (Previously Presented) A compound, selected from the group consisting of the following compounds of formula 5a through 5c:

[Formula 5a]



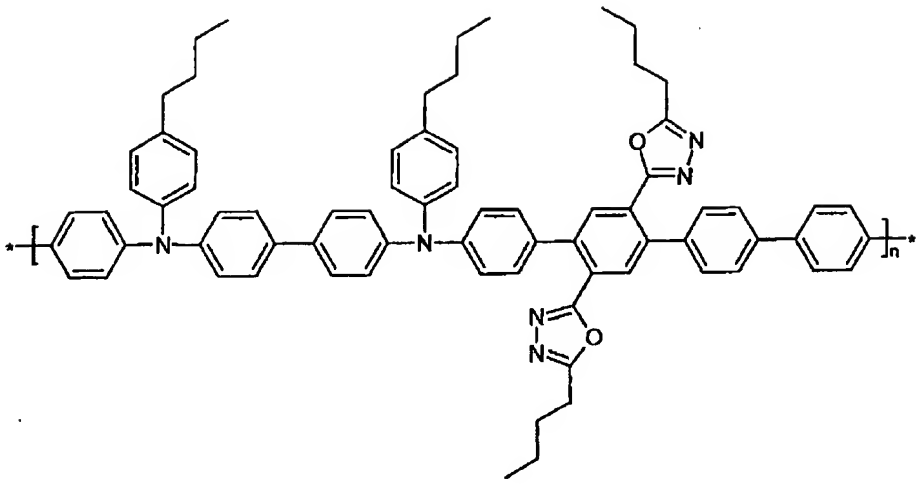
wherein n is a number ranging from 100 to 2,000,

[Formula 5b]



wherein n is a number ranging from 100 to 2,000, and

[Formula 5c]



wherein n is a number ranging from 100 to 2,000.

14. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 1, wherein the electron donor group is an aromatic amine or a fused cyclic system, the conjugated bridging element has a π-conjugated carbon bond, and the electron acceptor group is selected from the group consisting of monosubstituted phenyl, disubstituted phenyl, trisubstituted phenyl, imide and anhydride of aromatic polycarboxylic acid, oxazole, and a fused cyclic system.

15. (Currently Amended) A compound, comprising:

an electron donor group being an aromatic amine or a fused cyclic system at one end of the compound;

an electron acceptor group at the other end of the compound; and

a conjugated bridging element having a π-conjugated carbon bond, said conjugated bridging element being a polymer having a main chain and a branched or side chain having an alkyl group or an alkoxy group, said electron donor group and said electron acceptor group linked to each other via said conjugated bridging element; and

~~the electron acceptor group;~~

wherein said ~~chemical~~ compound has a readily displaceable electron, a dipole character is present only in the excited state, and said ~~chemical~~ compound is capable of emitting photoluminescent radiation.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 1, wherein an required electric filed to quench half of photoluminescent radiation emitted without an electric field is less than 1.5×10^{8} V/m.

18. (Previously Presented) A photoluminescence quenching device, comprising:

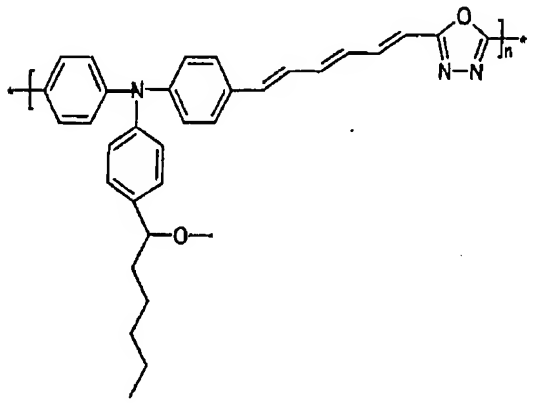
a glass substrate;

a layer of conductive transparent indium-tin oxide (ITO) on said glass substrate;

a layer of poly(ethylenedioxythiophene)/polystyrenesulfonic acid conductive polymer with a layer thickness of from 30 to 100 nm on said layer of conductive transparent indium-tin-oxide;

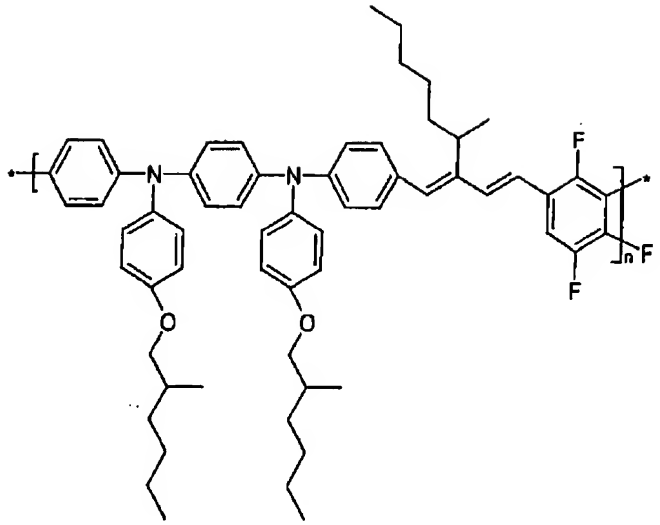
an emitter polymer layer having a thickness of from 50 to 150 nm, said emitter polymer layer having a material selected from the group consisting of the following compounds of formula 5a through 5c:

[Formula 5a]



wherein n is a number ranging from 100 to 2,000,

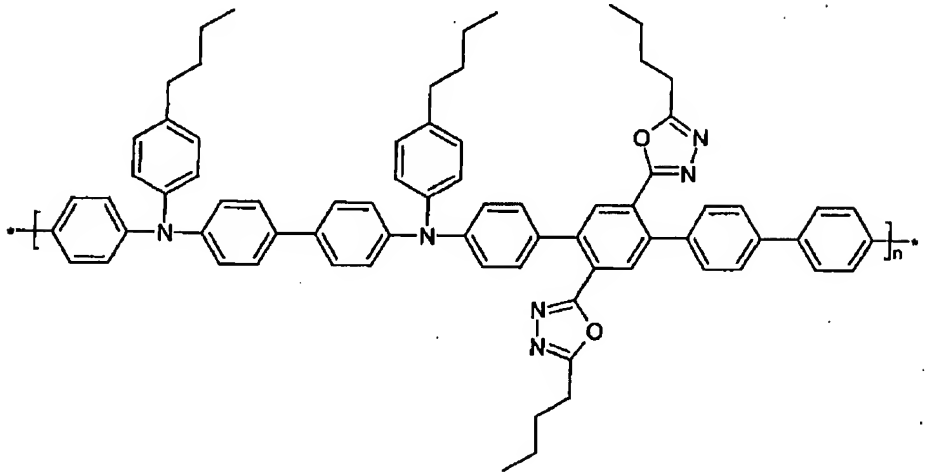
13 [Formula 5b]



14

15 wherein n is a number ranging from 100 to 2,000, and

16 [Formula 5c]



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18 wherein n is a number ranging from 100 to 2,000;

a metal contact; and

an aluminum layer with a layer thickness of from 50 to 200 nm.

19. (Original) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 18, further comprising an insulating film between the metal contact and the aluminum layer.

20. (Original) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 18, wherein more than half of photoluminescent radiation is suppressed when applying a voltage of 15 volts.

21. (Canceled)

22. (Currently Amended) A photoluminescence quenching device, comprising:

two metal films; and

a chemical layer embedded between the two metal films, the chemical layer comprised of a compound having:

an electron donor group at one end of the compound;

an electron acceptor group at the other end of the compound; and

a conjugated bridging element, said electron donor group and said electron acceptor group linked to each other via said conjugated bridging element,

said ~~chemical~~ compound having a readily displaceable electron, a dipole character being present only in the excited state, said ~~chemical~~ compound being capable of emitting photoluminescent radiation,

wherein the photoluminescent quenching device generates photoluminescent light by using exterior light and is capable of auto-emitting photoluminescent light when light is sparse or absent.

23. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 1, wherein the electron donor group is an aromatic amine or a fused cyclic system.

24. (Previously Presented) The photoluminescence quenching device according to claim 1, wherein the electron donor group is selected from the group consisting of triphenylamine, phenylenediamine and benzidine.